Numb. CXXIII.] THE 455

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

November 22, 1788

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, November 22, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and tuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices.
Yard and 7-8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Cowrilids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Jobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japan. ned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſixes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Mutcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber is under the neceſſity of informing thoſe perſons who ſtand indebted to him for bread, that unleſs they immediately deliver flour to him at his Bakehouſe, they muſt hereafter expect to pay caſh, and alſo, that for the future he will deliver no bread, to any perſon whatever, without receiving at the ſame time flour, caſh or due bills.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry houſe known by the name of Roſs's Ferry, oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, where he purpoſes ferrying man & horſe &c. and to keep a houſe of entertainment on the moſt reaſonable terms. Thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their commands.

He alſo intends carrying on the Boat Building buſineſs as formerly, thoſe who wiſh to be furniſhed either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the weſtern country, by the public's moſt humble ſervant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

ANECDOTE.

IN April, 1759, a very uncommon affair happened: An old gentleman, purſuant to his will, was carried to a country village in the weſt of England, to be interred with his anceſtors, and four ſervants in a mourning coach, beſides the undertaker and ſix of his men, were ordered by the executors to attend the corps, agreeably to the will of the deceaſed. When they had got within a few miles of their journey's end, they ſtopped at a public houſe to plume their hearſe, and put their trappings in order, for they had ſuch ſtormy and tempeſtuous weather the three preceding days, that they had not been able to exhibit one feather to public view.

The landlord being a jocoſe merry fellow, and formerly a companion to the deceaſed, would inſiſt upon the company's taking ſhare of a large bowl of punch at his expence, after the reckoning was paid. While this was preparing, the driver of the hearſe (contrary to the reſt of his brethren) told his maſter he did not like punch, and if he pleaſed would be going gently on, till ſuch time as they ſhould overtake him. He had got not above half a mile from the place, before he came to a ſmall rivulet, which, by the heavy rains that had lately fallen, had overflowed its banks, and laid the roads for ſeveral hundred yards under water; and being a ſtranger in that country, he got a little out of the common track; ſo that when he was at the oppoſite ſhore, he found he had a rugged, deep, dangerous rock to climb; however, he performed it, though not without great difficulty, for by the ſudden jolts he met with, the coffin had unlooſed itſelf, and by toſſing to and fro, had forced open the door of the hearſe, and in riſing the bank, fell topſy turvy into the water, and down the ſtream it went for ſeveral yards. The driver not perceiving any thing amiſs, and the door cloſing again, he kept jogging on. He was ſoon after joined by the mournful tribe, and a great number of his honor's tenants who accompanied him to the church yard gate, where the whole pariſh was aſſembled to form the funeral train, and to ſing a requiem for his departed ſoul. All this while nobody perceived the corpſe was left behind, therefore every thing was conducted with great order and decency, and not a head was ſeen without a ſtreamer. The bearers being ready, and the mourners placed, the undertaker ordered the corpſe to be unhearſed, but no corpſe was there; every body was ſtruck with wonder and amazement. The undertaker ſtood aghaſt—the driver enfeebled and unable to ſupport himſelf, let looſe his reins—the porters ſeemed like ſo many ſtatues, motionleſs and dumb. In this dilemma they continued for ſome time. They very well knew that it was ſafe the preceding night, and how to account for its being gone no one could conceive. After a long pauſe, one of the company recollected that the landlord of the inn where they ſtopped laſt, exerciſed the trade of a plumber, as well as that of keeping a public houſe; and that nothing could be more probable than that he had ſtolen the corpſe, for the ſake of the leaden coffin. This was no ſooner obſerved to the undertaker, who was overwhelmed with ſhame and confuſion, than he mounts his ſtead, and away he hurries back, ſeized upon the landlord, and drags him before a magiſtrate, who, upon the oath of the undertaker, commits him to priſon. This very ſoon alarmed the neighbourhood, and every body was in deep concern for the landlord, for he always bore the beſt character of any publican in that part of the weſt, and was remarkable for ſelling the beſt ale and moſt meaſure of any of his brother landlords. In the morning the waters being ſomewhat abated, they began to run clear, ſo that the nails of the coffin were ſeen to gliſten, which an old woman (who was croſſing the bridge below) obſerving, imagined them to be the ſcales of ſome enormous ſized fiſh that had come up the flood and was ſo entangled amongſt the weeds as not to be able to make its eſcape. This ſhe related to ſome more old women ſhe chanced to meet, one of whom ſaid it was a prediction of ſome great event, for juſt ſuch a fiſh as ſhe deſcribed was caught in the ſame river the very ſame day that king Charles the firſt was beheaded, and that the clerk of the pariſh had a memorandum of it in-

NUMB. CXXII.] THE NOVEMBER 22, 1788

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Jeins and fuſtians of different qualities
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Buff ſattinet
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Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
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writing, which he found among his great grand mother's curiosities. The report of so surprising a phenomenon soon drew together a vast number of country people, who easily perceived the glittering in the water, but nobody was suffered to go any nearer, till such time as the nets were fixed for preventing its escape. Meanwhile a noted game keeper, who was an expert marksman, and lived hard by, was called in to their assistance. This fellow was to load with a double quantity of powder, for said some of them, the fish that was caught here upwards of an hundred years before, a cannon ball could not pierce its skin. However the keeper's ball went with a greater velocity than that of the cannon; this penetrated the whole, whereas the cannon ball would not enter the skin. They then drew their nets over it, and brought it to the river's side, when they plainly discovered it to be the coffin which the honest landlord was imprisoned for stealing. This lucky discovery caused the undertaker to be recalled, the publican restored, the body entombed, and the people satisfied.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 28.

Extract from the Madras Courier, of the 9th of January, 1788.

BY the Yarmouth, lately arrived from China, we learn, that the dissentions which have been some years fermenting in the island of Formosa, have at length ripened into a revolt. The islanders, intent upon their darling object, after having encountered innumerable difficulties, determining on making the effort that was necessary to destroy the shackles of tyrannic oppression, and obtain the inestimable blessings of liberty. Thus resolved, they assembled all their forces they could collect together, and rushed on to engage their despotic masters, the Chinese.---- The contest was unequal; the Chinese were greatly superior in point of number, but they wanted the animated ardour that glowed in the breasts of their adversaries. The islanders prevailed--ten thousand Chinese were left on the field of battle, numbers were made prisoners, and the remainder have retired to some secure sea port, their to wait a reinforcement, or to embrace the first opportunity of returning to the continent.

The expiration of the present session terminates the fifth of the present parliament; and from every appearance 'tis probable that it will die a natural death; in which case a general election will not take place until the year 1790.

August 2. Monsr de Villedeuil, who succeeded Monsr. de Calonne, as comptroller general of the French finances, is now appointed secretary of state for the home department, in the room of M. de Breteuil, who has resigned.

This resignation has set aside every idea of a change in the French ministry; and it confirms the general opinion, that his majesty was determined to persist in his design of enforcing obedience to his new edicts. That bloodshed must be the issue of such a resolution is certain, for the provinces who have been most forward to resist, have confirmed their former sentiments by an oath to stand by each other in the maintainance of their rights and privileges.

Monsr. Laurens de Villedeuil, the newly appointed minister in France, is a man of the first nobility, talents and integrity; his own merit has fitted him for and procured his present elevation; he refused to take any part in the administration of the archbishop of Sens, and therefore he resigned his former office of comptroller general--he acquired great popularity and credit as intendant of Rouen, and was generally beloved and regretted--he seemed shocked at the powers with which he was invested, when he received his authority for issuing lettres de cachet, the parisians are therefore in hopes that he will either procure the abolition or the restraint of those engines of destruction.

The late success of the Czarina's arms in the Black Sea, and the advantages lately gained by the emperor's troops on the frontiers, have induced the two imperial courts to offer terms of peace to the Turks; if accepted, it is more than probable that the united forces of both empires will fall on the Swedes and Prussians. The disposition of the latter to espouse the cause of Sweden, and to thwart his imperial majesty on some occasions, has inclined the courts of Petersburgh and Vienna to exert the whole of their force against those powers.

August 22. There is positive advice from Copenhagen, that the king of Denmark has resolved, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the empress of Russia. Count Bernstoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers of Copenhagen, "That the king of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succours stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers."

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubts pretended, respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. This is, "That the king of Sweden has required of the king of Prussia, a support of 30,000 men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them.

It is added in the account brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the north, those of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out, and the Neapolitan is getting ready as fast as possible.

The capitain pacha, previous to the sailing of the Turkish fleet from Constantinople, sent for the captains of his fleet, and addressed them in these words:

"You know from whence I came, and what I have done in my life time. A new field of glory now opens, and affords us an opportunity of risking our lives for the honor of our country, our religion, and our sultan. To accomplish this sacred duty, I separate myself from what I hold most dear. I have freed all my slaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them, I have taken the last farewell of my wife, and devote myself to this important business, firmly resolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a signal mark of God's favor in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed resolution. And I have assembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and command you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage so necessary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly, without fear of offending me and I promise to dismiss him; but those, on the contrary, who fail in the time of action in the execution of my orders, must not think of excusing themselves by vague pretexts, or the disobedience of their men, for I swear by mahomet, and the life of the sultan, that I will put them and their men to death: but they who acquit themselves of their duty courageously, shall be nobly recompensed. Those who will follow me on these conditions, rise and swear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the captains rising up, swore to conquer or die with the grand admiral, who said to them, "I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your respective ships, assemble your men, and communicate to them what I have said, make them take the oath, and prepare to sail to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, July 27.

"Orders are arrived here to the lords of the regency of this electorate from London, which have not a little disconcerted the plans that were some time since laid down. One is to send out recruiting parties to raise recruits for augmenting the several regiments to their full complement; a second to lay up the wheat and other corn, the produce of the ensuing harvest in the magazines and granaries, and not to permit any exportation; the third to recal all the officers and men from the service of any foreign power whatever, into which they may have been enlisted, and to grant no more furloughs or leave of absence either to officers or men for six months. Every thing in this part of Europe looks like a general war; hostilities are known to have passed between the Swedes and Russians in Finland; Denmark is preparing a considerable fleet, and most of the continental neighbours are putting themselves in a posture of defence and efficiency.

American News.

PORTSMOUTH, October 4.

The idea of the marquis de la Fayette's being at the head of 6000 men, as mentioned under the the London head, is not to be credited. The fact is--the marquis has been induced by his patriotism and love of liberty, to interest himself in favor of those who oppose the new edicts; in consequence of which his most Christian majesty has testified his displeasure, by depriving him of his office of inspector of the troops, and forbidding his appearance at court.

NEW-HAVEN, October 9.

We are told that the success in whaling the last season has been so great, that one house in Halifax, consisting of three brothers, who employed four vessels in that service the last summer, have made, clear of all expences, twelve thousand pounds.

BOSTON, October 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Portland, to his friend in this town, dated October 9.

"A juridical matter has lately taken place, which I think deserves the attention of our political fathers, not so much perhaps as it immediately respects the parties concerned in it, but as it may affect the liberty of the subject in like cases. A French gentleman sometime since died here, who, it is said, gave his effects, by a nuncupative will, to a Mr Peter Fabre of this town; but this will and gift is disputed by Mr. Davis, who, in behalf of a relation of the deceased, administered upon his estate, and, agreeably to a law of this commonwealth, had Mr. Fabre cited before the judge of probate, to be examined upon oath relative to the estate which he suspected was concealed in Mr. Fabre's hands. Mr. Fabre refused to be so examined, alledging, that by the 12th article of the Bill of Rights, he was under no obligation to furnish evidence against himself: whereupon the judge, agreeably to the direction of said law, committed him to gaol, where he now is in close custody, as it is said there is no provision for liberty of the yard in such cases; and where it seems he must remain, until he consents to answer upon oath the questions that may be put to extort the truth from his own mouth.

"It will doubtless be a matter of serious litigation, whether this law, in its operation, does not militate with the above article of the constitution: and if so, whether the judge ought not to have condemned, as such. I do not mean by this to reflect on his conduct; he is a gentleman of a just and humane disposition, and however it may have hurt his feelings to commit a gentleman to the common gaol, he acted according to the dictates of his judgement, upon the law aforesaid, which he considered as the rule of his conduct."

BALTIMORE, October 17.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. W. Stoy, a German clergyman, at Lebanon, in Pennsylvania, to his Rev. Brother in this town, dated September 10, 1788.

"About four years ago, a girl of eleven years of age, who lived eight miles below Reading, was bit by a mad dog. She soon afterwards was seized with the hydrophobia, or madness, and died. I knew nothing of it, till a young man, who had attended her, came to this place, Lebanon, and told people of it, who cautioned him, and directed him to me. He told me the whole of the affair. I soon put him out of danger, which indeed threatened him. The poor child, and the condition in which she died, afflicted me with sorrow, since I might have saved her if I had known it. About two years before, I saved several who were really mad, and among them a woman on the fourth day of the sickness, and who was nigh gone; but is yet alive. Some people at that time endeavoured to persuade me to make it public; for reasons however I delayed it, until the above accident, with the girl below Reading, happened. After that, I published several advertisements in the Philadelphia newspapers, desiring at the same time, the printers in the neighbouring states to publish it also: but, it seems, this hath been neglected; because I find in one of our newspapers of the 20th of May last past, that one Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, died of that tremendous disorder, hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. That man I certainly could have saved, if he had been brought to me in proper time, as well as thirteen others who were really mad, and hundreds more who were only bit, without ever failing. It is not above two months, that a New-England man, raving mad, was brought to my door; he was immediately cured, and is now alive. A man may with good speed be brought two hundred miles, before it is too late; and if it should happen to be too late to save his life, I can then still settle all the symptoms so that they cease in an instant, and the patient dieth composed, which certainly in this case is a great comfort. My secret specific is known to no soul on this continent, and I deem all other cures insufficient from experience.

"I have wrote this in English, in case you will condescend to give it to your printers for publication, they will give it a place gratis, for the good of the public."

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

We hear that a small field of hemp sowed at Wyoming by Timothy Pickering, esq; promises to afford a most plentiful increase. Should this public spirited citizen introduce the culture of that article on the Susquehanna; he will render a most important service to his country. The lands we are told are every where favorable to it on the river, and from the great price it commands, it will bear transportation under the present embarrassments of bad roads and difficult navigation, much better than wheat, or any other produce of that part of the state.

Pittſburgh, November 22,

Saturday laſt arrived in town the honorable Judges
lee and Bryan, and the next day proceeded on to
een ſburgh, to hold a court of oyer and terminer
d general gaol delivery, for Weſtmoreland county.
Wednesday next is the day appointed by law for
e freemen throughout this commonwealth, to
ct eight perſons to repreſent them in the federal
ongreſs.

Extract from the Journal of Congreſs.

Thurſday, October 2, 1788.

THE committee conſiſting of Mr. Howard, Mr.
w, Mr Dayton, Mr. Gilman and Mr. Carrington,
pointed to make full enquiry into the proceedings
the department of war, beg leave to report, and
eſent to the view of Congreſs a ſummary ſtatement
the various branches of the department of war.

1ſt.--Of the troops in the ſervice of the United States.

The troops at preſent in ſervice on the frontiers,
ere raiſed for three years, in conſequence of the
of Congreſs. paſſed April, 1785.

The eſtabliſhment was to conſiſt of the field and
mpany commiſſioned officers, and 700 non-com-
ſſioned officers and privates, to be raiſed agreea-
y to the proportions ſpecified by the ſtates of Con-
ticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylva
a; about 300 recruits were engaged in 1785, and
out 180 in 1786, and marched to the Ohio, ex-
pt a ſmall garriſon of an officer, one ſergeant and
teen privates, ſtationed at Weſt Point. The fur-
er completion of the eſtabliſhment was prevented
a deficiency of the public finances.

Of the non commiſſioned officers and privates en-
ged in 1785, about 358 remain in ſervice, but are,
ſoon will be entitled to their diſcharge; and thoſe
liſted in 1786, will be entitled to be alſo diſcharg-
previous to July 1789.

In order to replace the deficiences which would
ſe from the expiration of the terms of enliſtment,
ngreſs on the 3d of October, 1787, made a pro-
ion for re enliſting 700 non-commiſſioned officers
d privates, and apportioned them on the ſame ſtates
ich had raiſed the troops in 1785, in order to re-
liſt as many as poſſible of the old ſoldiers.

It appears by information of the ſecretary at war,
at the ſtates of Connecticut, New-Jerſey, and Penn-
vania have fully complied with the acts of Con-
eſs of the 3d of October, 1787. But that the late
giſlature of the ſtate of New York omitted to paſs
e neceſſary laws for this purpoſe, although it is
ghly probable that the buſineſs will be effected early
the firſt ſeſſion of the legiſlature.

That it appears from the letter of brigadier general
rmar, of the 15th of June laſt, that the officers
der his command have in conſequence of the re-
ves of the 3d of October, 1787, re-enliſted 171
n commiſſioned officers and privates; about 190
ruits will march from Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey
d Connecticut for the Ohio, in the courſe of the
ſent month, and 60 from Connecticut in Auguſt
the beginning of September, amounting to 250
w recruits. When theſe ſhall arrive on the fron-
rs the number of troops will be as follows:

n-commiſſioned officers and privates, having to ſerve until the year 1789;	174
-enliſted at the ſeveral poſts	171
w recruits marched from the ſtates of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Connecticut,	250
	595

Beſides the before recited troops, there are in the
rvice two companies of artillery, raiſed by virtue
the reſolves of Congreſs of the 20th of October,
86, and retained in ſervice by the reſolve of Con-
eſs of the 9th of April, 1787, and a ſmall detach
ent at Weſt Point of 13 non-commiſſioned officers
d privates, raiſed by virtue of the acts of Congreſs
April 1785.

Theſe companies were each compleated on the
of May, 1787, to the eſtabliſhment of 70 non-
mmiſſioned officers and privates; but they have
en exceedingly reduced by deſertion ſince this pe-
d. This unworthy conduct has been induced
ncipally from an inequality in their treatment,
ey being held in ſervice while others enliſted on
ſame terms, by virtue of the reſolves of the 20th
October 1786. have been diſcharged, combined
o with the irregularity of their payments. Both
theſe companies amount at preſent only to 71 non-
mmiſſioned officers and privates. They have ſer-
d about one half the term for which they were en-
ged, and have yet to ſerve about 18 months. The
retary at war intended to have had them compleat-
early in the preſent year, and to have ordered one
them to the frontiers; but money and cloathing
uld not be obtained in ſeaſon for this object.

One of the companies is ſtationed at Weſt Point on Hudſon's river, and the other at the arſenal at Springfield, on Connecticut river. A garriſon at at Weſt Point appears to be eſſential for guarding the valuable public property, which is depoſited there: Springfield might probably be entruſted to an officer and 15 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

The time which theſe companies have to ſerve is not ſo great as to juſtify the filling them up and marching them to the frontiers, unleſs there ſhould be ſome preſſing demand for the meaſure. The moſt economical arrangement would be to reduce the commiſſioned officers of one company, and transfer the non-commiſſioned officers and privates to the other, which would complete the ſame. To be oppoſed to this meaſure, is the conſideration how far ſuch a conduct would be politic, as it reſpects that kind of ſecurity of employment ſo neceſſary to a due preparation for the proper performance of the duties of an officer. The annual pay and ſubſiſtence of one captain and two lieutenants of artillery amount to thirteen hundred and eighty dollars, which would be the ſaving by the reduction of the officers of one of the companies.

Theſe facts are ſubmitted for the conſideration of Congreſs.

The ſervices of the ſmall detachment at Weſt Point, will ſoon terminate with their enliſtments.

The inſpector of the troops has been diſcharged agreeably to the orders of Congreſs of the 25th of June.

2d.---Of the Cloathing for the Troops.

The troops enliſted in 1785 have already received two complete ſuits, and moſt of them have one year's cloathing complete due to them.

Proviſion was made for the third year's cloathing, but the ſecretary at war has been conſtrained to apply it for the recruits; otherwiſe they could not have been enliſted, good cloathing being the greateſt inducement for a recruit to enliſt into ſervice.

The board of treaſury have adverti ſed for a contract for cloathing, and hope to ſucceed; in which caſe the old ſoldiers who have re-enliſted will receive their third ſuit in October next. Thoſe of this deſcription who will be diſcharged, will probably prefer a compenſation in money to the cloathing.

The troops on the frontiers, enliſted in 1785, have alſo received two ſuits of cloathing, and will, if the board of treaſury ſucceed in their contract, duly receive their third ſuit.

The two companies of artillery raiſed in Maſſachuſetts, have received only one year's cloathing, they will probably receive their ſecond ſuit in the enſuing October.

3d.---Of the Pay of the Troops.

The troops have generally been paid up to the 1ſt of January, 1787, and the officers have had their ſubſiſtence and forage money paid up to the 1ſt of April 1788. Both officers and ſoldiers appear well ſatisfied in this reſpect. But as about 200 non commiſſioned officers and privates will be diſcharged during the preſent year, it will be neceſſary that the treaſury board deviſe ſome mode to make them ſatisfactory payment. The balance due the troops to the 1ſt of July, is eſtimated at ſixty-five thouſand dollars.

4th....Of the Stations occupied by the Troops on the Frontiers.

Fort Franklin....On French creek, near to the poſt formly called Venango, is a ſmall, ſtrong fort, with one cannon, was erected in 1787, and garriſoned with one company. The excellent conſtruction and execution of this work, reflects honor on the abilities and induſtry of captain Heart, who garriſons it with his company, and who was his own engineer.

This poſt was eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of defending the frontiers of Pennſylvania, which are much expoſed by the facility with which the Indians can croſs from lake Erie, either to French creek or the Judagghue lake and the Coneawango branch, and thence deſcend the rapid river Alleghany.

Fort Pitt... Has only an officer and a few men to receive the ſupplies and diſpatched forwarded to the troops by the ſecretary at war.

Fort M'Intoſh....Is ordered to be demoliſhed and a block houſe to be erected in lieu thereof a few miles up the Big Beaver creek to protect the communication up the ſame, and alſo to cover the country.

Fort Harmar....At the mouth of Muſkingum is a well conſtructed fort, with five baſtions and three cannon mounted.

It is at preſent garriſoned with four companies and is conſidered as head quarters, being conveniently ſituated to reinforce any of the poſts either up or down the river Ohio.

Fort Steuben....At the rapids of the Ohio, on the weſt ſide, is a well conſtructed ſmall fort, with one cannon, and is garriſoned with a major and two companies. This poſt is eſtabliſhed to cover the country from the incurſions of the Indians, and it alſo ſerves as a poſt of communication to poſt Vincennes on the Wabaſh.

Poſt Vincennes....On the Wabaſh, is a work erected during the year 1787, and has four ſmall braſs cannon. It is garriſoned by a major and two companies.

It is eſtabliſhed to curb the incurſions of the Wabaſh Indians into Kentucky country, and to prevent the uſurpation of the federal lands, the fertillity of which have been too ſtrong a temptation to the lawleſs people of the frontiers, who poſted themſelves there in force in the year 1786. Brigadier general Harmar, by orders of Congreſs, formed an expedition in Auguſt, 1787, for the purpoſe of diſpoſſeſſing them, but previous to his arrival, moſt of the intruders had abandoned their ſettlement.

5th - Of the Diſcipline of the Troops.

Ample inſtructions have been repeatedly tranſmitted by the ſecretary at war to the commanding officer, relative to the various objects for which the troops are placed on the frontiers.

The poſts they were to occupy, and the nature of the fortifications to be erected have been pointed out.

The diſcipline of the troops, and particularly the ſoldiery, and habitual vigilance moſt eſpecially neceſſary to be obſerved in ſuch expoſed ſituations, have been inculcated and enforced, in the ſtrongeſt terms; as alſo has been the economy eſſential to the various ſtaff departments.

And there are good reaſons to believe, that the numerous and diſtant poſts on the Ohio, and its communications, are well regulated in all reſpects dependent on the commanding officers; and that the troops practiſe as high a degree of diſcipline as the nature of the detached ſervice in which they are employed will poſſibly admit.

The COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

NEAR yonder gate, the entrance to a wood,
" The village preacher's modeſt manſion ſtood.
A man he was" who own'd religion's ſway;
Unlike the paſtors of the preſent day.
No worldly gain was he e'er taught to prize;
His motive virtue, and his aim the ſkies.
With doctrines ſound his audience' ſouls he reach'd;
' And, ſtrange to tell, he practis'd what he preach'd.'
When the poor beggar for aſſiſtance pray'd,
His friendly arm their wretch'd wand'rings ſtaid.
No ſuppliant's prayer e'er paſs'd unheeded by:
Tear anſwer'd tear, and ſigh ſucceeded ſigh.
Altho' no lover of the ſtrooling race,
As pity call'd he heard each dubious caſe;
If falſe diſmiſs'd them from his grateful fare,
Since miſery only gain'd admittance there.
But if their ſtory, told devoid of art,
Without a colouring reach'd the tender art,
Then with what love, what eagerneſs, what zeal,
He ſtrove their ſorrows, ſickneſſes to heal;
Declar'd the means to bear affliction's rod,
And taught ſubjection to the will of God.
When e'er his pariſh from their duty ſwerv'd,
Their paſſions, vices, inclinations ſerv'd,
He with a care paternal urg'd reclaim,
In juſt proportion to his generous aim;
Argu'd from reaſon's, then from Scripture's laws;
A great defender of a greater cauſe!
When ſickneſs rag'd, from door to door he went,
His aid to all with equal pleaſure lent:
With love benign, adminiſter'd relief,
And truly joy'd to mitigate their grief.
As to theſe duties, ſo to others true,--.
His every action like the notic'd few;
Free from ambition, envy, pride, or ſtrife,
He paſs'd in ſolitude---a godly life:
Till death approaching led his ſoul away
From dreary regions-- to eternal day.

Juſt Opening and to be Sold by

John Irwin, William Chriſty, Junior, & William Irwin,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, viz.

DRY Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, Stationary, Cutlery, &c. Alſo, beſt Allum and Fine Liverpool Salt, Steel and Iron, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, or part in beef, flour, whiſkey, genſang, &c.

Pittſburg, Nov. 21ſt, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodiou INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyo General, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they do pay off the ſame, or make ſuch arrangements as may be ſatisfactory, they will be ſued without reſpect to perſons, by

NATHI BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, ſenior, of Roſtrover townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, did by an advertiſement dated the 11th July, 1788, inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette, forwarn all perſons from truſting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reaſons for ſo doing, that we was ſtriving to take away his character, and waſting his effects, &c. The ſubſcriber, wiſhing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of reſpectable perſons ſhe can prove, what the ſaid John Kennedy has aſſerted, to be entirely falſe; and that the ſaid John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietneſs with her, has abandoned her for the ſake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine † Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe that have applied for lots in the town lately laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, that the lottery will be drawn at the houſe of Mr. John Cummins, in Greenſburgh, on Thurſday the 27th of November next, where proper perſons will be appointed to conduct the lottery in whom the greateſt confidence can be placed, that juſtice will be done to every adventurer. There are a few tickets yet for ſale, which may be had by applying to William Perry any time before the lottery, and on the ſame terms that was previouſly made known in this Gazette, which is, that every adventurer has to pay twenty ſhillings ſpecie when they receive the ticket, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per annum, but if the purchaſer pays forty ſhillings more on or before the expiration of one year from the lottery, that will entitle him to the lot free from quit rent for ever. From the beautiful ſituation of this place, with many other natural advantages, added to the benefits that will ariſe from the Franks-town road which is now opening, affords the greateſt proſpect of its being a capital place for trade and rapid improvement. There is fifty acres of land adjoining the town that will be given for commons, free for ever, and alſo indiſputable titles will be given by,

SAMUEL FINDLEY,]
WILLIAM PERRY,] Proprietors

October 22, 1788.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and ſettled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, October 3, 1788.

AS but little attention has been paid to the late advertiſement of Braden and Wylie; this is to give the laſt notice to all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip that, if they do not make ſettlements with George Wallace, Eſq; and A. Tannehill, or either of them, on or before the 1ſt of November next, may depend on being ſued without reſpect to perſons, by

WILLIAM BRADEN
THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26th, 1788.

STRAYED from the ſubſcribert at widow Myers's on Turtle creek, on the 23d of October laſt, a Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots and paces, no brand a white ſpot on the near ſide below the ſaddle flap, about as large as a copper. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and brings her to me ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, or if delivered to Dunning M'Nair one dollar.

MATTHEW M'KINNEY,
living near the New-Store.

Nov. 4, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1ſt and 15th of September laſt, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and ſpeaks ſlow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when ſpoke to or examined, and has a ſcar on his right breaſt below his collar bone four or five inches long; the fleſh conſiderably higher than the other part, occaſioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the ſame height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with ſmall eyes, which generally appear red or yelloviſh, ſpeaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the ſame height and age, but rather ſpare made, and not ſo ſtrait, nor altogether ſo black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot ſhould be, alſo ſeveral warts or lumps on his noſe, ſlow ſpeech, and deceitful look.

Pleaſant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well ſet large features, has loſt all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks briſk and lively and at times very complaiſant. She has lately gave ſuck, as ſhe left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; ſhe took with her ſundry cloathes ſuch as country cloth habits, ſtriped in the warp; the others alſo took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, oſnabrigs ſhirts, &c. ſuch as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforeſaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year paſt, I do not in the leaſt doubt but he, as well as the reſt, has procured other clothes, as well as paſſes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob ſaw well at the whip ſaw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the ſtate, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the ſtate to any perſon that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within ſix miles of the ſaid ferry, beſides reaſonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all perſons from employing the ſaid ſlaves, as I am determined to proceed againſt them as the law directs.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. DANIEL BRITT & Co. ISAAC CRAIG & Co. and TURNBULL, MARMIE & Co. of this place, and JOHN BOREMAN & Co. of Muddy creek, Waſhington county, all of which companies being diſſolved; that in conſequence of the inattention paid to the ſeveral notifications that have been given, in order to diſcharge the debts due to thoſe ſeveral companies; the ſubſcriber is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing them, that unleſs the debts aforeſaid are diſcharged, or ſatisfactory arrangements made to WILLIAM J. MILLER of Pittſburgh, and JOHN BOREMAN at Muddy creek, on or before the 10th day of December next, ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all ſuch debts, without reſpect of perſons, by Robert Galbraith, Eſquire, and John Woods, Eſquire, attornies at law, appointed for that purpoſe.

WILLIAM TURNBULL,
Attorney for the concerned.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits without reſpect of perſons. He will receive in payment flower, whiſkey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittſburgh. Nov. 13, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, that unleſs they pay off their balances on or before the firſt day of January next, their accounts will be put into ſuit without reſpect of perſons, as the ſubſcriber intends leaving the ferry where he now lives, all thoſe who have any demands againſt him are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement.

MARCUS HULING.

Alleghany county, Nov. 14, 1788.

WHEREAS Mr. Alexander Parker employed the ſubſcriber and his team to hawl a quantity of goods from Carliſle to Pittſburgh laſt March, which goods Mr. Parker ſaid were the property of a certain Benjamin Lippencot, who was to meet the ſubſcriber and pay him the carriage money, being ſeventeen pounds fifteen ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency: And whereas the ſaid Mr. Lippencot, nor no other perſon for him have hitherto appeared in order to pay the money to the ſubſcriber, this is to acquaint the ſaid Benjamin Lippencot, that if he or ſome other perſon for him does not appear and pay the abovementioned ſum to Mr. John Ormſby of Pittſburgh, (who has the goods in his poſſeſſion) on or before the 25th day of this month, and ſix dollars for hawling ſaid goods to Carliſle, which was paid by Mr. Parker, the ſaid goods ſhall then be ſold at public vendue, in the town of Pittſburgh, in order to diſcharge the above debts, which with the coſt of ſtorage and advertiſement ſhall be deducted from the amount of ſales, and the remainder, if any, ſhall be paid to Mr. Lippencot or order, by ſaid Mr. John Ormſby, on demand. Witneſs my hand this 13th day of November, 1788.

MATHEW IRWIN.

Witneſs preſent.
George Gibſon.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land ſituate on Streets run, in the county of Waſhington, containing 150 acres, about half a mile from Small's mill, and four from Pittſburgh. There are 40 acres cleared, and two good cabins on ſaid land, bounded by lands of Robert Young, William M'Laughlin, John Wilſon and others. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time will be given for part of the purchaſe money Apply to Jame Laughlin on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber on Plumb creek.

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN

September 24, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodiou INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyo General, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they do pay off the ſame, or make ſuch arrangements as may be ſatisfactory, they will be ſued without reſpect to perſons, by

NATHI BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, ſenior, of Roſtrover townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, did by an advertiſement dated the 11th July, 1788, inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette, forwarn all perſons from truſting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reaſons for ſo doing, that we was ſtriving to take away his character, and waſting his effects, &c. The ſubſcriber, wiſhing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of reſpectable perſons ſhe can prove, what the ſaid John Kennedy has aſſerted, to be entirely falſe; and that the ſaid John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietneſs with her, has abandoned her for the ſake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine † Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe that have applied for lots in the town lately laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, that the lottery will be drawn at the houſe of Mr. John Cummins, in Greenſburgh, on Thurſday the 27th of November next, where proper perſons will be appointed to conduct the lottery in whom the greateſt confidence can be placed, that juſtice will be done to every adventurer. There are a few tickets yet for ſale, which may be had by applying to William Perry any time before the lottery, and on the ſame terms that was previouſly made known in this Gazette, which is, that every adventurer has to pay twenty ſhillings ſpecie when they receive the ticket, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per annum, but if the purchaſer pays forty ſhillings more on or before the expiration of one year from the lottery, that will entitle him to the lot free from quit rent for ever. From the beautiful ſituation of this place, with many other natural advantages, added to the benefits that will ariſe from the Franks-town road which is now opening, affords the greateſt proſpect of its being a capital place for trade and rapid improvement. There is fifty acres of land adjoining the town that will be given for commons, free for ever, and alſo indiſputable titles will be given by,

SAMUEL FINDLEY,
WILLIAM PERRY, } Proprietors

October 22, 1788.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and ſettled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, October 3, 1788.

AS but little attention has been paid to the late advertiſement of Braden and Wylie; this is to give the laſt notice to all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip that, if they do not make ſettlements with George Wallace, Eſq; and A. Tannehill, or either of them, on or before the 1ſt of November next, may depend on being ſued without reſpect to perſons, by

WILLIAM BRADEN
THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26th, 1788.

STRAYED from the ſubſcribert at widow Myers's on Turtle creek, on the 23d of October laſt, a Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots and paces, no brand a white ſpot on the near ſide below the ſaddle flap, about as large as a copper. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and brings her to me ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, or if delivered to Dunning M'Nair one dollar.

MATTHEW M'KINNEY,
living near the New-Store.

Nov. 4, 1788.

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WILLIAM TURNBULL,
Attorney for the concerned.

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MARCUS HULING.

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EBENEZER MAG[illegible]

September 24, 1788.